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The China Mail.

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CARS
All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on our waiting list?
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 1487.

April 3, 1919, Temperature 64.

April 3, 1918, Temperature 64.

No. 17,423.

號三月四年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL, 3, 1919.

未己大歲年八國民華中

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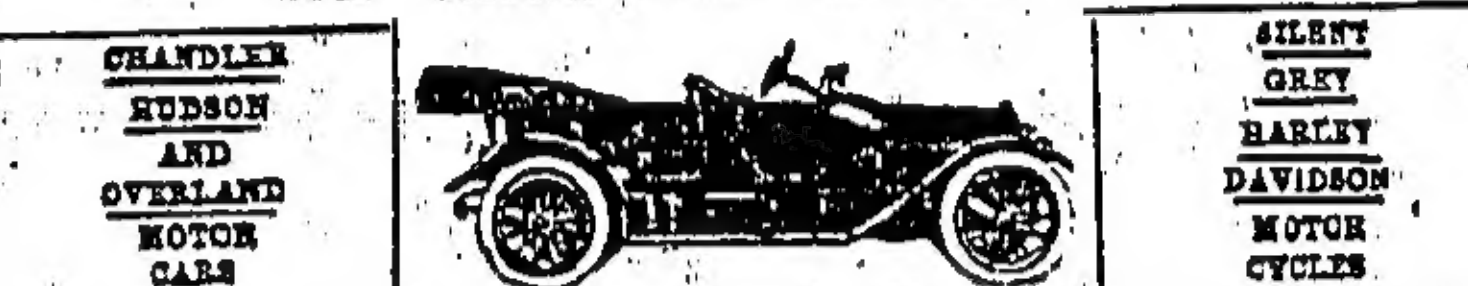
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Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

PARASITIN

KILLS

TICKS and FLEAS
ON
DOGS and CATS.

This preparation is non-poisonous and harmless to animals.
It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and gives a fine gloss to the coat.

\$1.00 per bottle.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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WATERPROOF

RAIN COATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

\$15.00, \$23.50, \$30.00, \$32.50, \$45.00.

FOR LADIES

\$13.50, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00.

FOR CHILDREN

\$9.00 upwards.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 633.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LORD MILNER AND THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, March 30.

Lord Milner, interviewed by the *Sunday Express*, and replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience were appearing in the Dominions, admitted that there was a centripetal tendency in the Empire to-day, with Britain and the Dominions thinking of their own affairs, but this was purely temporary. Not merely the bloodshed on the battlefield but also the fact that hundreds and thousands of Dominioners had lived among us for four years had strengthened a sense of real brotherhood which could never be destroyed. This tendency was reflected in our constitutional machinery. The Dominion premiers had been called to the councils of the War Cabinet. This was a temporary expedient; it must now become a permanent policy.

"In every administrative act you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations. The British Empire is not a Delian League. We are all free and equal members of one community, and while we feel no hostility to foreign friendly nations, still we will give preference in all things to our own family."

Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax the restrictions on trade within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible for its preference was a much wider thing than a mere matter of tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits and then give preference to the others.

Lord Milner said his idea of preference embraced emigration, shipping, cables, and finance. Emigration should be directed firstly to the Dominions, secondly to the United States as a great free community with like ideals to ours, and only lastly to other countries like the Argentine. The Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends, and our own trade first. Similarly as regards shipping, cables, wireless, and finance, the aim of the centre of the Empire ought to be to help sister communities before anyone else. A committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with these imperial issues and evolve a foreign policy for the Empire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, April 1.

Silver is quietly steady.

SINGAPORE, March 26.

Silver is quoted 49 3/16, and the market steady.

CHINESE FROM GERMANY.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Pelua*

left Penang on March 21 for China,

having on board from Liverpool 264

Chinese who are being repatriated to

China from Germany. Interviewed

by a representative of the *Pinang*

Gazette, the Chinese stated that of

their number about 50 who hailed

from Chekiang province, were traders

dealing in silk, art and curios, chiefly

in Berlin, others being from Fukien

and Kwangtung. These were mostly

engaged as sailors on board the *Rick-*

mers line of steamers. The sailors

were signed on in Shanghai and

Hongkong before the outbreak of the

war, with the exception of 13, who

were engaged in Singapore, and these

suffered the most, as they had not

been paid the wages due to them,

for the Germans wanted to pay them

in German notes, which were value-

less in countries other than Ger-

many, instead of English currency

as arranged in Singapore. In sup-

port of their truthfulness two of them

produced documents in German to

show that the wages due to them

were marks 310.84 and marks 278.40

respectively. Speaking of the treat-

ment meted out to them in Germany

they were loud in their condemna-

tion of the Hun for compelling them

to work long hours and with little

food to eat, mostly potatoes and

cabbages. They begged to be fed and

treated better. The Hun assigned

as a reason that China had declared

war against Germany, and they must

suffer the consequences. Being dis-

satisfied, some of the Chinese

traders as well as sailors went to

Berlin and complained to the Danish

Minister, who had taken charge of

Chinese affairs after the departure

of the Chinese Minister, but were told

they could lodge a complaint in

Shanghai when they were repatri-

ated. During the journey to Berlin

the Chinese were told that it was

England and not Germany who

wanted to dominate the world, but

they knew better.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN SITUATION.

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Berlin says that the

miners' strike has spread to eleven pits

in the Dortmund District, twelve in the

Witten District, and seven in the Bochum

District.

As a meeting, the strikers passed a

resolution demanding the formation of a

Revolutionary Workers' Guard, the

establishment of relations with the Rus-

sian Soviet Government and disarm-

ament of the Police in Germany.

Eleven were killed and 57 wounded in

a fight between the strikers and the Police

at Witten.

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Berlin dated March

29th, states:—The *Lokal Anzeiger* says

that a suspension of the Armistice is

possible.

DISPUTE OVER FATE OF DANZIG.

Germany's reply to the *Entente* ultim-

atum on the subject of Danzig is long

and argumentative. It contends that it

was agreed under the Armistice, to admit

allied, not Polish troops.

The newspapers declare that the real

motive of the Germans is not the fear

of civil war as they allege, but the

desire to profit from two conflicting views

as the Paris Conference on the subject

of the future of Danzig. It is suggested

that the Allies, while insisting that the

Polish Army be allowed to land at Danzig,

insure the Germans that the right

of landing will not be abused.

BERLIN, March 29th.

The German Press denounces the pro-

posed Polish landing as an attempt to

prejudice the decisions of the Peace Con-

ference by the creation of an accomplished

fact. They declare that the *Entente*

should be warned by the example of Hun-

gary, and not humiliate their opponents

unduly.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

A message from Berlin states that the

Entente sent an ultimatum to the Govern-

ment demanding assent to the landing of

Polish troops at Danzig, and declaring

that a refusal would be regarded as a

breach of the Armistice.

The Government replied that they could

not be responsible for the measure de-

manding the landing of Polish troops at

Danzig, but were prepared to facilitate

the Polish landing in Stettin, Koenigs-

berg, Memel or Libau in the most effec-

tive manner.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

Replying to a German Note, with

reference to the landing of Polish troops

at Danzig, Marshal Foch intimated that

he would personally give, at Spa, on

April 3rd, all information and guaran-

tees required to the German plenipoten-

tiary, who must be empowered to decide

within forty-eight hours.

The German Government decided to

send Herr Erzberger, plenipotentiary

to Spa.

BRASS, March 30th.

The Ukrainians are prepared to nego-

tiate with the Poles with regard to an

armistice, provided a certain line of

demarcation be established, to which

the Allies agreed.

COPENHAGEN, March 30th.

The Majority Socialist, Herr Stoesel,

declared that the workers would rather

not have peace than one making them

work forty years for the victors' pleasure.

"Our Executive Committee," said Herr

Stoesel "has resolved, if necessary, to

pursue the same policy as Hungary."

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Magdeburg, dated

March 27th, states that the Spartacists at

Tangermunde stormed and plundered

lighters carrying provisions for the

frontier Army. Troops were brought

up but were fired on. They replied, kill-

ing and wounding several. The troops

finally cleared the harbour.

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Weimar states that the

National Assembly passed a Bill for the

creation of a provisional Navy, which

Herr Noske said was necessary to protect

the transport of food-stuffs, remove

mines, and protect fisheries.

U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

The War Department is prepared to

immediately call up 50,000 volunteers for

service in Europe, to relieve the members

of the American Expeditionary Forces in

France, who desire to return.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.

The Government has taken an import-

ant step to combat German designs for

reconquering American markets by notifi-

ying the use of dyes, chemicals, ferti-

lizers and other products which origi-

nated in Germany that importations from

Germany will be subject to prosecution

as an infringement of patents licensed

under the Enemy Trading Act.

The opinion is expressed that this

action will block German plans for dump-

ing large accumulated stocks with the

intention of under-selling new American

industries.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR EGYPT.

CAIRO, March 29th.

At a meeting of Egyptian notables, the

Commander-in-Chief declared that he was

now forced, by necessity, to employ

repressive measures of repression, which

must bring tremendous suffering upon the

people, and result in great loss to public

and private property. It had been found

impossible to restore order merely by

defensive measures. It was the duty of

every patriotic Egyptian to do his utmost

in order that the measure he was forced

to take might achieve the desired result

at the earliest possible moment, and with

the minimum of suffering. He concluded

with this solemn warning: "I intend to

do my duty; it is for you to do yours."

BISHOP NEEDS LEISURE.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Bishop of Oxford has resigned

desired greater leisure for writing,

preaching and speaking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH NAVY ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that

as a result of the post-war distribution of

the British Navy there will be a Home

Fleet and seven foreign squadrons.

The latter will be stationed in the

Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, the Cape,

South America, East Indies and in the

Mediterranean.

THE FAMOUS TENTH CRUISER

SQUADRON.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, speaking at

Liverpool, on the Navy's services to the

war, paid a tribute to Liverpool's efforts

in fitting out the famous tenth cruiser

squadron, which, during the war, main-

tained a rigorous blockade against Ger-

many. He said: "That blockade was

one of the most important factors in

bringing about the defeat of the enemy.

Its maintenance demanded seamanship of

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received in
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

FRIDAY April 4, 1919,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at No. 4 Quarry Point, Quarry Bay.
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,
comprising:-

Plush covered drawing room suite,
blackwood cabinet, tables, teapots,
screen & flower stands, teak desk &
bookcase, brass fenders and firebrasses,
lace curtains, pictures, carpets, rugs,
etc., etc.
Mahogany extension dining table,
leather covered dining chairs, marble
top sideboard, dinner wagon, teak
overmantel, brass standard lamp, dinner
& dessert services, etc., etc.

Double brass & single iron bedsteads,
teak single & double wardrobes with
bavell mirrors, dressing table &
marble top washstand, camporwood
sheet of drawers, toilet crockery, glass-
ware, etc., etc.

Also

1 Upright Grand Piano by "The
Robinson Piano Co." in fine condition.
1 Victrola with record cabinet &
records.

1 Singer sewing machine.
1 Iron safe.

And

A Quantity of Plants in Pots.
On view from Thursday, the 3rd
April 1919.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 28, 1919.

on

MONDAY, April 7, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
comprising:-

Tapestry covered easy corner & easy
chairs, teak batstand with bevelled
mirror, blackwood chairs, teapots,
flower stands, tables, overmantel &
stools, marble clocks, vases, pictures,
brass incense burners & ornaments,
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs,
teak sideboard & dinner wagon, dinner
sets, glassware, carpets, rugs, electric
ceiling fans, teak bookcases & desk,
etc., etc.

Double & single brass mounted iron
bedsteads, teak single and double ward-
robes with bevelled glass doors, teak
dressing table, and washstand, toilet
crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Enamelled Bath (new),
2 Cottage Pianos,
1 Grand Piano.

On view from Saturday, 5th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 2, 1919.

on

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1919,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(on account of the convenience).

The Wreck of the
S.S. YAMASAKU
(2932 tons net register)

As she now lies on Alligator Island
(near Poohow) with all anchors,
chains, gear and appurtenances,
etc., etc.

Terms:-Cash on fall of hammer when
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 19, 1919.

FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen
Kerosene Engine Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICE

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AND
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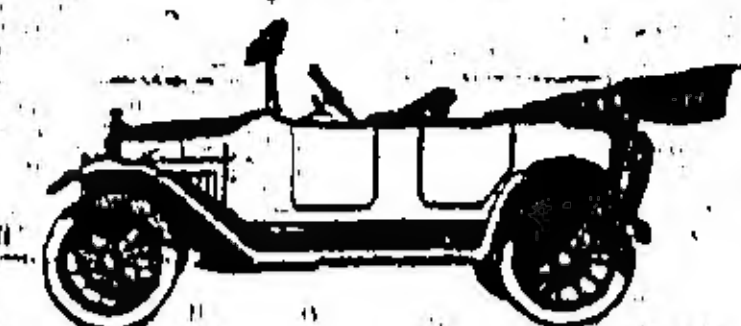
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Proprietor, Trade, Circulars
Programmes, Menus, etc. etc.
Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery
guaranteed.

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Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
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at reasonable Prices.



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Undertaken.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

FURS & CARPETS.

Save your furs and carpets by
storing them in our Cold Storages for
the summer months.

For particulars as to packing and
rates apply to

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

JUST RECEIVED

New Supply of

WAR STAMPS.

All British Colonies have
already issued them.

Why not

HONGKONG?

GRACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN

POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS,
POSTCARDS, TOYS, &c., &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

CHILDREN'S PORTRAITS A SPECIALITY.

DEVELOPING FOR AMATEURS.
Store Beaconsfield Arcade.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
FEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1919.

CRICKET

SCORING
BOOKS

CAN BE OBTAINED
AT

BREWER'S

Price \$2.



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca"
which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes.
This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest
selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest
sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca"
Cigarettes is on sale at
all leading tobacconists.
Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

A SHAW LETTER.

It is within the recollection of the
nation that during the war very
material assistance was given to the
enemy by the diversion of men from
the front to useless activities at
home, and of administrative energy
to bogus domestic problems by noisy
persons who would have been sus-
pected of being in the enemies' pay
if it were not unfortunately too well
known that we have always with us
plenty of people who will help our
enemies for nothing, with a firm con-
viction that they are rendering pre-
cious assistance to their country and
getting on with the war at a
tremendous rate.

Their zeal found various outlets.
Sometimes they looted the shops of
bakers with what they conceived to be
German names, such as Dival,
Lambert, Petersen, Strachan, Mac-
mundo, and the like. Sometimes
they abolished German competition
in their own businesses (pianos, for
example) without the trouble of pro-
ducing a better article. But these
operations were intelligent because
they were remunerative to the opera-
tors. Mostly they did unattended
mischiefs to themselves and everyone
else, except the Germans. They
sowed dissension and mistrust in the
nation by declaring that our Govern-
ment was really a conspiracy of
"hidden hands" to deliver us over
to our foes; they kept Lord Haldane,
our ablest European statesman and
War Minister, out of office; they
clamoured for the imprisonment or
seizure of the reputation of the harm-
less and productive people who are
technically "enemy aliens." I have
never been able to understand why
so much attention was paid to this
clamour; for those who raised it
would not in time of peace have in-
spired even the weakest Government
with the most momentary tremor;
but during the war there was a good
deal, even in high places, of that
kind of nervousness which starts
from the banging of a door as
affrightedly as from the exploding of
a bomb, and hears a Zeppelin in
every country postman's motor-
bicycle. And there was the same
inability to distinguish the voice of
any hysterical creature howling from
a second-floor window, either through
sheer terror or a desire to attract
attention to his own importance, from
the voice of public opinion. A good deal
of senseless cruelty was the result.
It was not very cruel in its incidence
on Germans who were really foreign-
ers and sojourners and whose
spiritual or material home was the

Fatherland. It was horribly cruel
and unaccountably silly in its incidence
on the "aliens" who were not aliens
at all.

Early in the war I came upon the
case of an English woman, a domes-
tic servant, who in her youth had
married a German and been deserted
by him after a fortnight's honey-
moon. She had placed her savings in
the Post Office Savings Bank.
Her savings were sequestered, and
she was ordered to "repatriate"
herself; that is, to throw herself, an
English woman not speaking a word
of German, into a foreign and hostile
country to starve under the fire of
the soldiers of her own country.
This barbarous absurdity was not
pushed to the latter extremity in
her case, for the authorities, as a
rule, only too glad to find excuses
for not doing their worst, and "re-
patriation" was not then always
practicable; but the threat, like the
sequestration, was strictly in order.
Side by side with such cases
were those of English women who
had lived as the wives of Germans
and were fairly open to suspicion of
having strong German sympathies,
but who were able to receive the
agents of the "Hidden Hand"
agitation with the thumb to the nose
by simply explaining that they were
not legally married to their reputed
husbands. Sarah was "sent out";
Hagar went free; Ishmael supplanted
Jacob.

I could fill columns of your paper
with instances of the ridiculous
anomalies and tragic injustices which
the operation of the law as to nation-
ality has produced. Take for exam-
ple the prisoners of Ruhleben.
When, having at first suffered
nothing worse than an obligation to
report to the police, they suddenly
became the victims of an "Intern
ment," and were all sent to that
famous camp, they naturally expect-
ed to find themselves among their
own countrymen, or at least in the
company of their allies. To their
astonishment and dismay they found
themselves in a colony recruited from
all the nations of the earth, but pre-
dominantly German. The "alien
enemies" of Germany were no more
English than the "alien enemies"
of England are German. They were
people who had acquired a technical
English nationality under all sorts of
fantastic pretexts and accidents, and
had clung to it to escape military
service. Many of them could not speak
a word of any Allied language. For
genuine English company the Ger-
man prisoners had to fall back on the
Wagner worshippers captured as Bay-
reuth, the British criminal flying
from British justice, and the British
detective who shared his fate. If a
return had been made of the num-
ber of relatives the Ruhleben pri-
soners had serving in the Allied and
the German armies, respectively, it
would have been found that the Ger-
man army had by far the greatest

claim on the family affection of the
camp.

Now turn to that shockingly over-
crowded house of sorrow the Alexan-
dra Palace, where our "enemy
aliens" have found their Ruhleben.
There, too, the prisoners know the
horrible irony of the telegram from
the War Office repeating to inform
them that their sons have fallen
gloriously fighting for their (the
sons') country against their (the pa-
rents') country. It may be that the
War Office is logical enough to wire:
"You will be glad to hear that your
son has been slain by the defenders
of your official country of origin."
But being human rather than logical,
they probably put it the other way.
Then there are the soldiers who are
not killed. They come home on
leave, some of them with Victoria
Crosses and the like, and are per-
mitted to visit the Alexandra Palace
and see for themselves how the coun-
try for which they have fought is
treating their innocent parents. If
this was monstrous when we were at
war, what is it now when all the
troops of Arrangedon are demobilis-
ing, such demobilisation being the
reality, and the only reality, of
peace?

Take the comparatively straight-
cases where the victims are adult
immigrants, born in some territory
that was before the war subject to
the Central Empires. Many of them
had rather less sympathy with Pots-
dam than a Harry Sinn Pincer has
with Dublin Castle; they had actu-
ally come to England, as the Kerry
man often goes to America, to escape
from a Government they detested.
I know one case of a woman of
Polish extraction and tradition, a
native of Silesia, who has been
settled in London for ten years, and
has been occupied all that time in
nursing (like Edith Cavell) her
"enemies." She is now under or-
ders to hand over all she possesses
to the Public Trustee, except £10,
which she is to spend in repatriating
herself at her own expense on a coast
of the Continent as remote from her
birthplace as Toulouse is from Edin-
burgh, to live there, presumably, on
such share as she can get of the
twenty millions we have just had to
send out of this country to feed Ger-
many. To our credit be it said, she
was treated with complete consid-
eration during the war. Yet now that
the war is over we proceed to ruin
her. Why? I am convinced that
no official or responsible person in
two kingdoms can be forced to push
the regulations to extremity if only
decent public opinion will refuse to
allow itself any longer to be shouted
down by people who, now that the
war is over, find themselves sinking
back into the obscurity from which
the terrors most indignantly lifted
them. And yet here is a very mild
case compared to thousands that
could be cited.

(Continued on Page 6.)

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:-ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3368.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

THE BREEZY GARAGE.

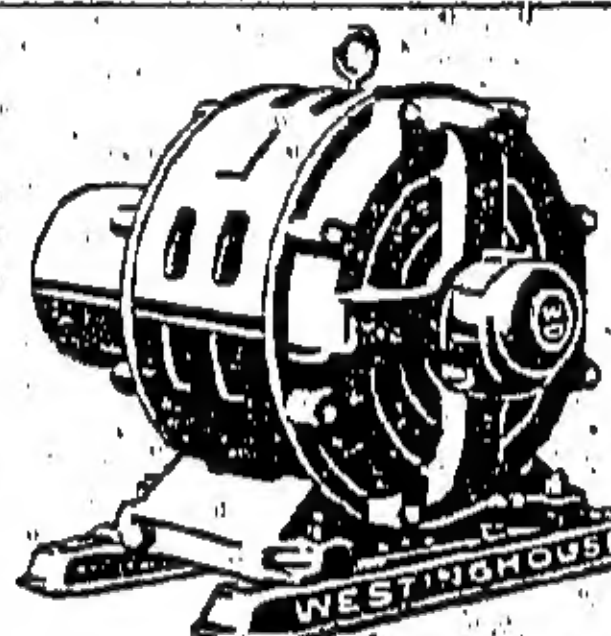
81, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2493.

Opposite Central Market.
The latest model, "Obaidier," "Hudson," "Oakland" cars for hire.
Theatre parties.
Pleasure trips.

Shopping, etc., at moderate charges.
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients can
be sure of every comfort and reliable trip.

Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Strollers" on sale.
Motor cars, launches and cycles, repairing done daily.
Call and inspect.

TANG TSUM,
Manager and Proprietor.



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at present in
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HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

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GRILL ROOM

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of-
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KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water Systems
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 2. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
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CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Breakfast Room,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

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108 O'REAM
PARLOUR.



HOT and GOLD
DRINKS.

DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange
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Assorted Fancy Cakes.
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
the late SIENMING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
"Oral" treatment free.

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Office: 100, 101 & 102, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
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HONGKONG.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAM CHAI to sell by Public Auction

FRIDAY
April 4, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The following stock in trade:
Millinery Velvets, (all colours) ribbon velvets black and coloured French trimmings, tulle, chiffons, and aeroplane veils, black and coloured French evening dress materials and ribbons, Wings, Quills, aigrettes, Ostrich tips, pom-poms &c. S. saw plait, buttes, and a large assortment of flowers, 600 reels cotton (black and white) machine twists, Duplex belting, webbing belting, Millinery wires, tin boxes, wooden boxes for delivery, 2 sewing machines.
&c. &c. &c.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 29, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Consignor),

SATURDAY
April 5, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
&c. &c. &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of sale),
consisting of:
— 4 White enamelled single Beds & Marble-top Washstands,
2 Shanghai Bunks, 2 Dressing Tables,
2 Toilet Sets, &c. &c.,
Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
Also
A large quantity of Rattan Furniture,
And
One "Jost" Kerosene Fan suitable for country bungalow.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 29, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPT. to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY
April 25, 1919, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, The Steam Vessel
"KUNG CHING"
as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier, and Hoits Wharf, Kowloon.
HULL—Teakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.
ENGINES—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. strokes. Separate condensers.
BOILER—One cylindrical, multi-tubular, marine type boiler, Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 6 inches.
Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
PICTURES painted by Captain LOANG, R.A. "one time stationed here."
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1919, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of a Lot of CROWN LAND, at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Sq. Km.
1	Shaikwan
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HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW 1919.
A Show in connection with the above will be held (by kind permission of the Stewards, HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB) within their enclosure Happy Valley on SATURDAY April 12, 1919.
Entry forms containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Hongkong March 19, 1919.

FOR SALE.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNOR),
At their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
Motor Yacht "IRENE"
Built 1912 recently thoroughly overhauled painted and varnished.
Length ... 35 feet.
Beam ... 7 feet.
Draft ... 3 feet.
Motor "Scripps" heavy duty 14 H.P.
Cabin enlarged to seat 8 passengers.
Lavatory, Ice box, Electric light, &c. &c. including Extra large Battery for Electric light, 2 sets steering gear, Engine room, Telegraph, lamp, 2 new awnings, sails, electric horn, ventilators, Hiebuoy, tanks, &c. &c.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 25, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order.
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 strokes.
Boiler, 12 x 10 1/2, working pressure 120 lbs. on vertical survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.
Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, and
2 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
February 21, 1919.

MESSAGE HALL.
MRS. T. HUGITA
and
MISS HALU
4 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

TAIYO & CO.
JAPANESE
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 22, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

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PICTURES painted by Captain LOANG, R.A. "one time stationed here."
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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.
TO LET.—Residential Flats, ROOMS and OFFICES, Shamoon, Canton, Apply A.B.C. C/o "China Mail."

TO LET.
TO LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to FRANK SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.
TO LET.—16th April, 1919.—1st Floor, No. 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

TO LET.
New Houses in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 10
Ground and First Floors
No. 12
Ground, First & Second Floors
No. 14
Ground and First Floors
No. 18
Ground Floor.

New Houses in Mody Road, Kowloon.
No. 2
First Floor and the Ground Floors in Nos. 4, 10 & 12.
Light and Airy, Electric Light & Bell installation, excellent sanitary fittings and arrangements including Water Closets, Enamelled Baths (European Style).
Terms moderate.
Apply to—**LAHIN MAN,** Manager, Tong Wa Building Agency, No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

INTIMATIONS.
HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, April 5, 1919 commencing at 3.15 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.
OWING to Military Requisition, the Company respectfully announces the necessary cancellation of passage bookings made for the following sailings:—
"MONTREAL" ... 5th April.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 1st May.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 14th May.
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 20th May.
Refund in full of all passage money paid will be made on application to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions are proposed:
1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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JUST RECEIVED
FOR THE
RAINY SEASON
RAINCOATS AND CAPES
FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS
IN ALL SIZES.
ALSO
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
LADY'S LIGHT WEIGHT
RAINCOATS
UMBRELLAS

The "China Mail" is now on sale at, and will be delivered by, Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents.

The China Mail.

FACTS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

IDEALS OR HUMBAG?

A survey of world politics at this time produces the reflection that those good people, the idealists, can do more mischief than conscious demagogues. Young China's hopes and ambitions afford an illustration. Democratic sovereignty or "self-determination" is the least of their expectations from the League of Nations. Korea is aflame now with a similar ideal. India and Egypt are moved concerning it. The trouble in Europe is of a piece.

The awkward part of it all is that so far as logic goes the practical, commonsense politician hasn't a leg to stand on. Out of his own mouth he can be convicted of humbug. Votes for women was a grave mistake, but we never heard a soundly logical argument against it. There isn't one, except the fact that it would be better for men's comfort to keep women in political subjection, a fact of which men are instinctively cognizant. In the case of India, the promises of the Viceroy's Orders in Council, and the assurances of numerous statesmen since, have given to Indian agitators "crushing" arguments which it is impossible to refute. We have to fall back upon the debatable proposition that they are not yet fit to undertake the responsibilities of the freedom we are disinclined to give them.

America is the source of ideals that are now making trouble, and the Americans as a nation have had experiences which should have made them aware of the peril of definite verbal expressions. It is true that all men are equally entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but no form of political franchise is a natural right of man because government is an artificial arrangement, a contract made by one set of men to live together comfortably. To this contract the negroes were not a party, and it was a trouble-breeding if natural mistake of the earlier American idealists to claim that all men are equal, and that as negroes are men, ergo, they should be on a level with whites in all things. Sanitary Board. We do not say artificial as well as natural. Our children's children are not parties to

the existing social contract, and they will have the moral right to reject it, just as we have the right to resent the "dead hand" responsible for some of our current embarrassments. As the Declaration of Independence said: "whenever any government becomes destructive of those ends [for which it was contracted] it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." If they can are the words that should have followed, but didn't. In this matter the only thing that succeeds is success. A successful "alterer" or "abolisher" is a reformer with a halo; an unsuccessful one is a loathed rebel. Now America is confronted with those lofty professions, glibly quoted by Japan when demanding "racial equality," at the same time that she is faced with the undeniable fact that it is right and just and most expedient to save her own people from the sufferings of a disadvantageous economic competition. Just as in India, Egypt, and Ireland we British are exposed to accusations of hypocrisy because it is (or seems to us) impossible to act up to our professions, so is America liable to be accused. Her possession of the Philippines and her immigration laws simply cannot be squared with her noble theories of human equality. Except in one way, for which we have been groping.

So will it be as between the Powers and China. It would seem monstrously unfair to the European residents of China to abolish extra-territoriality, and how the League of Nations is going to "save face" and get over this difficulty we simply cannot guess at first essay. But in trying to do so we hit upon that thought of the element of contract in government. By analogy we see a similar contract between the Chinese people and the rest of civilization. Before they can live comfortably together by rule of Right (without extra-territoriality, which is obviously a device of Might) China must perform her share of the implied contract, and evolve better law and purer administration. Young China is naturally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but before it is entitled to fellowship among the nations, it must climb into line. Yes. That will have to be the argument.

HUMANE LEGISLATION.

As we understand it, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley has not yet investigated the conditions of factory employment in Hongkong, nor did Miss Pitts. Mr. Bowley dealt with the legal aspects of factory legislation. Miss Pitts lectured on general rather than on local conditions. We therefore applaud the attitude taken by Mr. Alabaster at the meeting of the Sanitary Board. We do not say artificial as well as natural. Our children's children are not parties to

investigations still to be made. We ought not to say it is necessary until we are ready with proofs.

We shall not be at all surprised to find that in Hongkong child labour is common, excessive, and accompanied by unpleasant features. As for women labour, we can see almost any day things that would shock other communities elsewhere. The Public Works Department employs women on unwomanly work. When we see those little creatures, sometimes aged, panting along with two baskets of earth, and reflect on the probable extent of their reward for this necessary public service, we feel ashamed to take our own salary. But let not humanitarian sentiment be too hasty. The most vehement objection to interference would come from those ladies themselves. To deprive them of that means of subsistence without first providing a better would be cruel. It would entail suffering and worry for the very people we wished to be kind to. So it was with child labour at home, as we are old enough to remember. In our opinion child labour is one of the most glaringly immoral features of civilization, and if we could prevent it, no one should work at a task for the sake of a wage before he or she were 21. But when the labour market is in such a state that the contributions of all its members are necessary to save a family from actual privation, we say that reform should be carefully tackled. It should begin at the right end. There should also be sincerity of motive in any reformer beginning to talk or work on these lines.

We submit, for example, that any White man who goes uphill here in a chair, or along our roads in a ricksha, without habitually "overpaying" the coolies, has no right to pose as a philanthropist. The "legal" fares here deserve only one description. They amount to "sweating." Think it over.

THE HONGKONG PETITION TO THE POPE.

The China Mail is embarrassed. It very willingly publishes the text of the Portuguese petition to His Holiness the Pope, because that is news. But the "sympathetic comments" that are also requested present a problem: We acknowledge and confess that the teachers of the S.J. are very good teachers, probably, as the petition says twice, the best in the world. There is more pure intellect in the S.J. we believe, than in any other body of men in the world. But the Jesuits have a bad name for meddling with secular politics. Of course, strictly speaking, there is no such thing as "secular politics" in the sense that any human affairs should be divorced from religion. Any religion that is real must regulate all our doings. But you know what we mean. Power cannot safely be entrusted to priests of any faith, and quite a big section of the British community believe that the Jesuits still lust for power, and use all their good works, including their schools, for ulterior ends. Whether this suspicion be just or unjust, it is there, and as this is a British Colony, and the China Mail a British journal, to ask us to support the petition in any way is to ask more than is discreet or fair.

A THOUGHT.

Here is a stimulating thought from the writings of the late Lord Acton: "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." To put it in our own way, "A little power makes Bumbles, and a lot makes Neros and Kaisers."

AND, A POEM.

What British literature would have done during war-time without Martin Secker of John Street we shiver to suppose. There were publishers "greater" in the commercial sense, but not one who has done more for art or for truth. This entirely unsolicited testimonial was not based on one publication—though it was suggested by one. For Gilbert Cannan's "Windmills" alone Mr. Secker deserves our gratitude. He is also the publisher of New Poems by D. H. Lawrence, from which we quote the following moving piece—

Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me:
Taking me back down the vista of years, till I see
A child sitting under the piano, in the
dim room of the tinkling
strings
And pressing the small, poised feet
of a mother who smiles as she sings.
In spite of myself, the insidious
mastery of song
Betrays me back, till the heart of
me weeps to belong
To the old Sunday evenings at
home, with winter outside
And hymns in the cosy parlour,
the tinkling piano our guide.
So now it is vain for the singer
to burst into clamour
With the great black piano appassionato
The glamour
Of childish days is upon me, my
manhood is cast.
Down in the flood of remembrance,
I weep like a child for the past.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is down a farthing. Demand rate now \$s. 2 15/16d.

About 8,000 feet of the old Canton wall is down now.

A returned American student is opening a glass factory at Canton.

There are about 600 *fanton* gambling houses licensed in Canton.

There is a "patriotic" cigarette factory in Canton—what they would call "swadeshi" in India. It is doing well.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of plague, one of smallpox, and one of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Canton Food Relief Committee has sold 1,795,524 *catties* of Wuhu rice to the poor at a cheap rate. "It has" "queered" the position of the soulless profiteers.

The China Mail acknowledges with thanks the receipt from Mr. C. Thorne, for the use of the Troops, of four papers, one magazine, and Sir D. Haig's Victory Despatch.

The Chinese papers still repeat the story that Japan has provocative agents among the Mongolians. It may be true, of course, but just now all such reports should be regarded suspiciously.

Bandits broke up a theatrical performance at the Wing Hon market in Lungmoon, captured some people for ransom, looted a few shops, and went. South China just now is full of adventure.

Here is an advt. from *The Times* personal column: Inefficient major promoted by accident, no decorations, not so young as he used to be, wants job. Salary very consideration. Not too much work.

The Kwongtung Government is maintaining a number of students of wireless telegraphy. All they have to pay is two dollars a month and keep it up for a year and a half. Then jobs are found for them.

Christian Science is a branch of the Higher Foolishness, a relic of pre-war decadence, and a symptom of mental incapacity, but we don't mind admitting that the *Christian Science Monitor* is a model of all that a daily newspaper should be.

The Mohammedan Members of the Hongkong Police Force will entertain the British Officers, N.C. Officers, Mohammedan Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Gunners of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. to dinner at the Central Police Station at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

The following telegram has been received from the Chief Cable Censor, London: "Telegrams both personal and commercial now allowed with Eastonia and with Poland from April 1st. Also with Austria from April 2nd, but not Hungary. Service uncertain and telegrams liable to delay."

The Rev. Mr. Dowding, the Kowloon chaplain who stayed so short a while and yet attracted so much attention, left for Home on the *Entrepreneur*. A few admirers saw him off. Before he went he called at the China Mail office and, after compliments, entrusted his "revival" work to us. We'll see to it.

The attention of steamship agents and operators is called to the fact that instructions have been received from the U.S. Department of State revoking its circular requiring crew lists of all vessels proceeding to the United States to be visited by the Hongkong Consulate General, and such lists are no longer required.

A sale of Fancy Work will be held at "Montpelier," Queen's Gardens, on Wednesday, April 9th, at 3 o'clock, to which you and friends are cordially invited. The sale is in aid of the St. Dunstan's Hostel in Regent's Park for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors. Weather permitting, the stalls will be on the Tennis Courts; otherwise, in No. 2, Queen's Gardens. There will be a Brain Tub for Children, and Pets for sale. Tea 50 cents.

The new Pops (in *Truth*) puts it very nicely when he says: The tidings out of Paris are that, at the conference will (through Marshal Foch) raise our terms on the Germans in order to bring down their high stomachs, they of late having grown mighty contemptuous, and their leaders, particularly Ebert and Erzberger, using most saucy language, which it shall be Foch's business to make them eat.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG PETITION TO THE POPE.

PORTUGUESE WANT JESUIT COLLEGE.

Following is the text of a petition which is being sent to the Pope, and signed for the most part by Portuguese adherents of the church. Most Holy Father,

We, the undersigned, Catholic residents in this British Colony of Hongkong, most humbly render Your Holiness our sincerest homage and filial veneration, and, with the consent and approval of the Venerable Prelate of this Vicariate, come most earnestly to ask the grace of Your Holiness' consent to the establishment of a college in this city under the direction of the Reverend Fathers of the worthy Society of Jesus, recognised throughout the world as the best instructors of the young.

The necessity of a high grade school is daily becoming more pressing in this flourishing and prosperous colony, where many neutral and Protestant schools exist and where the struggle for existence is very keen; consequently, our children would find it difficult to obtain a footing here and earn their livelihood unless they had been given a careful and sound education in keeping with the requirements of the time.

The necessity for such a school, became yet more apparent since the founding of the Hongkong University where, as in the case of all universities, the education accorded its pupils is of a much higher standard than that taught in preparatory schools and colleges. It would not have been necessary to lay this petition before Your Holiness, but for the fact that the great majority of the Catholics in this Colony are not in a pecuniary position to send their children to this university, and that they also prefer that their children should be given a complete education in a purely Catholic school. This request of ours, therefore, is most pertinent, inasmuch as in places where non-Catholic universities exist, high grade Catholic colleges have also been established in order that Catholic children may be accorded an education on a level with that taught in such universities. The want of a similar institution here is keenly felt not only by the Catholic residents in this Colony, but also by the Catholics visiting these shores, who readily realise the importance of a sound and thorough education in order to well equip the coming generation for the keen struggle for existence in this, one of the largest ports of the world, with a vast commerce, having commercial houses of world-wide reputation and having besides, a population composed of peoples of all races and creeds.

Our wish and request that the Jesuit Fathers should be the teachers of a higher college for the Catholic children in this colony, is actuated by the fact that they are admittedly the best instructors of the young and that we are convinced our children will receive at their hands an education of a standard at par with that accorded by the Hongkong University to the Protestants, heathens, and others.

Conscious of the love and care which Your Holiness has at all times shown towards your spiritual children, we have the fullest confidence that this request will be favourably considered.

To a community like ours, numbering 5,000 Catholics, the granting of this petition will be one of the greatest acts of grace, which Your Holiness will deign to bestow not only on us but on all the Catholics scattered over the Far East, as they would then be able to send their children for tuition in Hongkong which could consequently be regarded as the centre of Catholic civilization in these parts.

We pray, therefore, that Your Holiness will be prompted by the justness of our desire, to take the necessary measures towards the realisation of our ardent aspirations.

The signatories of this petition are, in a great majority, descendants of the noble and gallant Portuguese nation, which first implanted the Catholic faith and true civilization in these remote lands, and this, it is respectfully submitted, is an additional reason for Your Holiness, to give a favourable consideration to this petition.

Implore your blessing upon ourselves and our families, and tendering Your Holiness our humble and respectful thanks in anticipation,

We subscribe ourselves,
Your Holiness'

Humble and obedient children
in Christ,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1919.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

MAGISTRACY.

(MR. LINDELL'S COURT.)

THEFT OF FLOWER-POTS.

A Chinese was this morning charged with the theft of three flower-pots, the property of Mr. Tavares of Caine Road, and pleaded "not guilty."

After Miss Tavares had deposed to having seen the defendant remove the flower-pots, the prisoner said he was paid by another man to carry the flower-pots.

After reminding the prisoner that he had a previous conviction against him for a similar offence, his Worship passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

AN INTERESTING CLAIM.

Chief Detective Inspector Munson made an application to his Worship for the return of a piece of jewellery, belonging to a Chinese youth, which had been found in a pawnshop.

Mr. Mattingley appeared for the pawnshop keeper and said a Police sergeant went to the pawnshop and on information received, demanded the return of the jewellery. The pawnbroker refused and was taken before the C.S.P. who retained the jewellery. Counsel said he wrote to the C.S.P. submitting that it was not within his jurisdiction to retain the jewellery, whereupon, the article was returned to the pawnbroker. Hence the present application.

Evidence was then taken to the effect that the jewellery, a gold star, had been presented by Mr. Ng Hon Tsz to his friend's son, who had attached it to his cap which was subsequently either lost or stolen. Later, an amah informed Mr. Ng Hon Tsz that she had seen the star in the pawnshop. Mr. Ng Hon Tsz went to the shop and there identified the star as the one he had given the boy.

Inspector Munson contended that it was the pawnbroker's duty to make enquiries before taking the article in pawn.

The pawnbroker said that as the article pawned was very common, he did not pay particular attention to it. The boy who took it in pawn, did not look a respectable person.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz said the design for the star was suggested by his wife and he did not think it was common for boys to wear gold stars on their caps.

Mr. Mattingley submitted that as the article was returned to the pawnbroker, he thought that the amount loaned on the article should be returned to him.

After further argument on the subject, his Worship said: the pawnbroker was partly to blame in the matter for not making proper enquiries and ordered the return of the article on payment of half of the money advanced by the broker.

THEFT FROM LYNDBURST TERRACE.

A Chinese pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of theft of \$280 in boxes from No. 44 Lyndhurst Terrace.

The mistress of the house giving evidence said she sent the No. 1 boy to her bedroom to get her spectacles, and on going to the room, the boy found the door locked. A few minutes later the prisoner was observed coming out of the room and the No. 1 boy "grabbed" him.

The money was found on his person. The prisoner said he had lost money by gambling and took only \$5 to make good his losses.

His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

(MR. ORME'S COURT.)

OPIUM.

For the possession of six tael of opium dross, a Chinese woman was fined \$22 or, in default, 21 days' hard labour.

THEFT OF A PIPE.

A Chinese youth was charged before his Worship with the theft of a pipe from a ship which was undergoing repairs in the Tsimsho Dockyard and pleaded "guilty."

Serjt. McTulloch said thefts of this nature were very common in the docks. Two days ago the captain of the s.s. *Leiza*, which was undergoing repairs in the docks, lost a pipe and a revolver and 75 rounds of ammunition. When the defendant was searched as he was leaving the dockyard, the pipe was found on his person. The prisoner had no business in the dock premises and was one of those "speaking" thieves who went from ship to ship stealing anything they could lay their hands upon. The sergeant asked for an exemplary punishment and for stocks outside the dock gates.

His Worship passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

THEFT OF A DINGHY.

A Chinese boatwoman was charged with the theft of a dinghy, valued at \$15, the property of a boatman, or "alternatively," with receiving stolen property and pleaded "not guilty." Alleging that she bought the dinghy at Tsimsho last year for \$8, from a man whom she did not know, the complainant said she lost the dinghy on March 22, and discovered it in Shaukiwan yesterday in the possession of the defendant's daughter and reported to the police.

REVIEWS.

The Shilling Soldiers, by Denis Garstin. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

The late Denis Norman Garstin was born in 1800, fought in France, was killed in Russia, and was a fine literary artist wasted. That is, if this book does not "carry on" for him. It is a collection of sketches of life in the trenches which has appealed to us more than any other book of its genre. Some of the French books have got near it, but they were muddled when portraying the horror. This one isn't. Its literary qualities are unmistakable. It gives us the real soldier, and exposes the blatant rubbish of the War Correspondent. Also the home-staying patriots, the over-age men who would have been so glad to be in it if... As the officer in the last chapter worded it—"People aren't bad, they're just damnably vulgar. They don't think."

We had had a surfeit of war books, and very nearly omitted to read this one. We are glad we didn't. We advise others in like case to read it, if they never read another. It may serve (we hope to God it will) as a tonic, an antidote, for an old disease that is reburied. Our triumph has done it. The spectacular surrender of the German fleet has done it. The cheap cinema press is doing it. The humiliation of the Germans is a good thing—or the Germans, because they believed in war and gloried in it. It is for them a much needed lesson that the sufferings of war are not necessarily compensated by results. But for us it is bad. We, too, gloried in war, and are beginning to do so again, just because the ultimate triumph happens to be ours. Not our soldiers—this book shows that they have the strength of it," as they would say. But the vulgar, the thoughtless, that vast army of civilians who even now would shout for more fighting—by others. This book may do them good. It is a terrible book, and a charming book. It fascinates and it shocks. It also leaves us with the conviction that its author was the sort of hero, physically and spiritually, whom England could least spare.

The Secret City, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan and Co.'s Empire Library. Pp. 418. 6s. 6d. net.

Mr. Walpole is one of our leading moderns, but he is not a novelist for the vulgar. He needs a little more culture in his reader than Wells does, and far more than (say) Mr. Lo Quieux. This is a sequel to "The Dark Forest," which gave us such vivid pictures of ambulance work on the Russian front. It gives us equally meticulous word-paintings of Petrograd just before and after the revolution. The general run of criticism call Mr. Walpole a psychologist—a word that is grossly overworked. All novelists, even the worst of them, are that, of course, and if Mr. Walpole is one it is because he is so laboriously full of detail about unimportant and sometimes irrelevant features. He writes quite as beautifully as Mr. Stephen Graham (the *Lafayette House* of Russia) but he spares us the highfalutin stuff that paints the Russians as (in a spiritual sense) too good.

For human nature's daily food.

He is as realistic as the Russians, but less morbid. Likewise, as we have hinted, he misses the Russian knack of providing a good picture while leaving out unnecessary details. He had tremendous luck to live through such picturesque experiences, and here and there he seems conscious of it. To describe the emotions of eye-witnesses is a good way to describe the events they saw. It is Mr. Walpole's method in this absorbingly interesting novel, which is as copious as one of Henry Fielding's, and leaves as strong a consciousness of artistry as "Tom Jones." He tried, he tells us, to keep his own history, his own desires, his own temperament, out of it, as much as was humanly possible. That is a foolish convention of criticism, which no good writer ever yet lived up to; and it is a pity they should waste energy and handicap their genius by trying. Mr. Walpole hasn't done it. He has given us a good novel, one which, incidentally, helps us to understand the dark secret of Bolshevism, and to realize what a tremendously high explosive an Idea is, when it is grasped, firmly, by an idea-loving people.

He recognised the dinghy by a piece of wire which he had himself tied to the stem.

After a witness had deposed to being present when the defendant bought the dinghy in Tsimsho last year, his Worship decided to convict the defendant not of theft or of receiving stolen property, but of unlawful possession and after leaving her on the advisability of making enquiries before buying things from unknown and doubtful persons, passed sentence of \$15 fine or 21 days' hard labour.

SPORTING MEN AND PARS.

In a billiard match of 750 up at the Burroughes Hall, Soho-st., Reece beat Stevenson by 536. Reece had breaks of 123, 107, and 150, unfinished, but Stevenson failed to make a century run. Final scores:—Reece, 750; Stevenson, 214.

G. H. Mayo, the English International professional golfer and champion of Belgium in 1911, was demobilised from the Army on Feb. 8.

There is promise of a revival in road cycle racing this coming season and the first open event of the year will be an invitation 50-mile handicap organised by the Century Road Club.

It is not intended to hold the Amateur Racquets Championship this season, but the Public Schools Championship has been arranged to begin on April 22 at Queen's Club, West Kensington.

The Stockholm papers, in announcing Anglo-Swedish Association matches planned for the end of May and the beginning of June, manifest delight at the visit of the English players. They emphasise the brilliant reports of the Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur teams won by many victories and fine effective play.

In discussing County Cricket, Mr. Vernon Hope, captain of Cheshire County, gives the following as some of the reasons for the lost popularity:

(1) Too many professionals.

(2) Lunch and other interval delays.

(3) The weather allowed to interfere with the game more than is absolutely necessary.

On the same subject, Mr. D. L. A. Johnson, ex-captain of Surrey County, says:—

Cricket is not only a game; it is a hobby, a thing which gives pleasure to the player and to the spectators. It is a game which is played for its own sake, not for money, and it is a game which is played for the love of the game.

Play not to win, but to play. Play well; how long, or short, permit to heaven.

The well-known professional, Jas. Gough, was suffocated as the result of a fire on Feb. 8 at the Vulcan Tavern, Fazeley-st., Birmingham, of which he was licensee. The fire of the house, eight in all, escaped by jumping from the windows into sheets, though left the house safely, but returned, and was found in the bedroom, suffocated.

There was a mile race home among the Thames Hare and Hounds at Roehampton recently, when at the end of a six miles cross-country run the Rev. S. L. Sirel (an old Oxonian who is now rector of Bethnal Green) and W. V. Heale (who had just reached England from the prisoners' camp at Grindenz, Germany) fought out a desperate finish. Sirel proved the stronger, and beat Heale by three yards. This was the 25th consecutive win for the Rev. Sirel.

Except for taking part in a couple of races in France, and taking part in some sports which the British prisoners were permitted to hold in their camp at Grindenz, Heale, who is an old Harlequin Rugby footballer, had had no running during the past two years.

Nelson C.C., members of the Lancashire League, have wired on P. B. Morley, of Kent and Dunfermline, as their professional for the coming season.

Playing soccer for Tottenham Hotspur against Crystal Palace, Minter, an ex-Artilleryman, scored 3 goals.

At Torquay recently, The New Zealand All Blacks defeated a United Services Rugby team by 3 tries to nil.

Percy Hodge of Vickers Works, Croydon, was the first man home in the Works and Business Houses Cross Country Championship held at Birmingham on February 8.

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey have signed articles at Westborough, U.S.A., to fight for the world's championship on July 4. Willard is to receive £20,000 and Dempsey £5,000.

Johnny Basham, welter-weight champion of Great Britain, defeated Eddie Sheelin, welter-weight champion of the U.S. Navy on points, in a 15-round contest at the National Sporting Club recently.

Albion Dule, Yorkshire's great bowler, died suddenly at Huddersfield on Feb. 14. He was only 34 years of age and has played in County cricket since 1900.

Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, Derby County, and Wolverhampton Wanderers, have organised a victory football competition among themselves.

Lance-Corpl. Onions of the Devon Regt. who recently received the Victoria Cross, played forward for the Rontyool Rugby Club.

DEATH AT THE DOCKYARD.

A FALL OR A PUSH.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, in his capacity as Coroner, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese painter, employed at the Taikoo Dock, who met his death by falling to the bottom of the basin of the dry-docks on March 27.

Mr. M. K. Lo watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased whilst Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for Chogetta, the Dockyard's Indian watchman No. 4.

The following were sworn on the Jury: Messrs. William Stewart, S. H. Joseph and W. L. T. Baker. Dr. Edward Parker, Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, sworn, said that on March 29, he held a post-mortem examination on the body of a Chinese male aged between 30 and 35 years. The body was identified by two Chinese as that of their friend, Ah Kong. As a result of the examination, he concluded that death was due to fracture of the ribs and severe concussion of the brain. Witnesses said this might have been caused by a fall.

Mr. Lewis submitted to the witness that there are two theories as to how the deceased met his death: he may have tried to climb down the dock and slipped, or he might have been pushed down. Presuming that he was pushed down, would he not have hit the side of the dock and then have bounced into the middle of the basin?

The witness said that he had no experience with falling bodies. He admitted that he was surprised that the injuries were so comparatively small for a straight fall of that height. At the same time he could not conclude that the deceased had rolled down the side of the docks, because he would, in that case, have expected to find a lot of bruises, but there were none.

By Mr. Lo: In the course of the post-mortem examination he found a scratch on the right shoulder. He had no idea as to how it was caused. It might have happened as one of the results of the fall.

Sgt. McTulloch said that he was called to the Taikoo Dock soon after 6 p.m. on March 27, and going to the basin of the dry-dock, he saw the dead body of a male Chinese. He was told the man had been killed. He also saw some white paint by the side of the deceased's body, it appeared to have been splashed out of a brush or a tin.

Shown a pot of white paint and a stick of solder, the sergeant said they were handed to him by somebody in the dock, he did not remember if they were given to him by the Indian watchman or by someone else, he did not pay particular attention to them at the time as he was occupied making notes of the occurrence.

By Mr. Lo: He did not examine the whole of the dock, and so he could not say if there were other paint marks beside those he had seen. The paint was partly under the a.s. Fengtien which was in the dock.

By Mr. Lewis: The paint marks were fresh.

By the Foreman of Jury: It was about 20 minutes or half an hour between the time he had the body removed and the time he found the paint marks.

Mr. J. G. P. Fould, of the Taikoo Dock Co., said he was near the dry-dock at about 5.05 p.m. on March 27 and saw a crowd of workmen walking along the side of the dock and they appeared to be jostling one another. A little later, a youth, an apprentice in the Dock Co., came and told him a man had fallen to the bottom of the dock. He went to the basin and saw the body of the deceased lying full length in the nullah.

In his opinion, from the position the body was found in, the deceased must have rolled down the side of the dock. Witness was of opinion that had the deceased been pushed down, he would have landed further in the dock.

By Inspector Angus: The pot of paint and the stick of solder was found by him in the bottom of the dock. He was altogether five minutes in the dock. The paint and solder was found about three minutes after he saw the body.

By Mr. Lewis: Witness saw a watchman running along the dock and was under the impression that he was going for an ambulance.

Edward Gourdin, apprentice, Taikoo Dock, said he was in the dock at about 5 p.m. on March 27 and saw the Chinaman rolling down the side of the dock. When he first saw him, he was already half way down. Witness did not see him roll off the top. He ran off to tell Mr. Fould.

By Mr. Lewis: The nullah at the bottom was tight up against the wall of the dock.

Chogetta, Indian watchman No. 4, living in the dock, said on the afternoon of March 27 at about 5 p.m., he was on duty near the paint store and saw a number of Chinese workmen coming along the top of the dock from the direction of the steps leading to the basin. When they were near him, said witness, a fight in the crowd burst right round and walked towards the steps. He had

CHURCH AND PLAY.

One supposes that the Bishop of Manchester's scruples on the subject of the use of Church schools for dances and whist drives would have brought the Bishop into high favour with George III., who, encouraged by the redoubtable Lady Huntingdon, had very strong ideas on the same subject, and denounced Archbishop Cornwallis of Canterbury in the plainest terms for having held "rauts" and card parties at Lambeth Palace. "I would not delay giving you a notification of the great concern with which my breast was afflicted at receiving authentic information that rautes have made their way into your Palace. At the same time I must signify to you my sentiments on the subject, which hold these levities and vain dissipations as utterly inexpedient if not unlawful to pass in a residence for many centuries devoted to Divine studies, and so forth." Perhaps the King's grand-daughter was a little less, if only a little, firm on this ground, for there is a record of Sir William playing chess at Windsor Castle on a Sunday evening, "which I regret, not that my own conscience is offended at it one jot, but that it is capable of misconception and not unlikely to receive it from Lady Chesham." Perhaps a humbler person was somewhat of the same mind when an amateur company was going to act in a parish schoolroom and the person asked the caretaker to provide towels. "Yes, sir," she said doubtfully. "That is, if you'll be security for them!"

a tin in his hand. Witness was then fifteen paces from the man, and made a move towards him, suspecting that the man had stolen paint. When the man saw witness following him, he climbed down the side of the dock.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned until 2.15 this afternoon.

Chogetta, the Indian watchman, continued his evidence this afternoon and in reply to his Worship, said he was about seven paces from the deceased when he climbed down the side of the dry-dock. When witness got to the edge of the dock, he looked down to see what the deceased was doing. After the deceased had gone down about two steps, he appeared to slip and roll over. When the deceased reached the bottom of the dock, he lay motionless and fearing that he might be dead, the witness ran along the sea-wall towards the Chinaman's quarters where the stretcher was. When witness went to the bottom of the dock, with the stretcher, he saw the man was dead. There was also some white paint splashed on the bottom of the dock, about three feet from the deceased's body.

Inquiry is proceeding as we went to press.

GYMKHANA PONIES AT WORK.

The following gallops on a wet sand course were timed this morning:

Pink Eye, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.2, 1.41.1, 2.14.4.
Malcolm, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.12, 1.45.2, 2.19.4.
Maybe, 1 mile, 32.1, 1.04.1.
Swallow, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.11.2, 1.45.2, 2.19.
Greymouse, 1 mile, 38.3, 1.15, 1.47.
Wedding Bells, 1 mile, 37.4, 1.10.2, 1.45.1.
Rochester, 1 mile, 32.2, 1.04.1, 1.38.2.
Salamander, 1 mile, 34, 1.05, 1.37.3.
Vivat, 1 mile, 34, 1.07.3, 1.41.
Smokebox, 1 mile, 37, 1.12.1, 1.46.3.
Viola (late Burst Lengths), 1 mile, 37, 1.02, 1.46, 2.18.1.
Alexander, 1 mile in 1.39.3, last 1, 31.3.
Morning Star, 1 mile, 39.3, 1.15, 1.48.2.
Dalesman, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.12, 1.47.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

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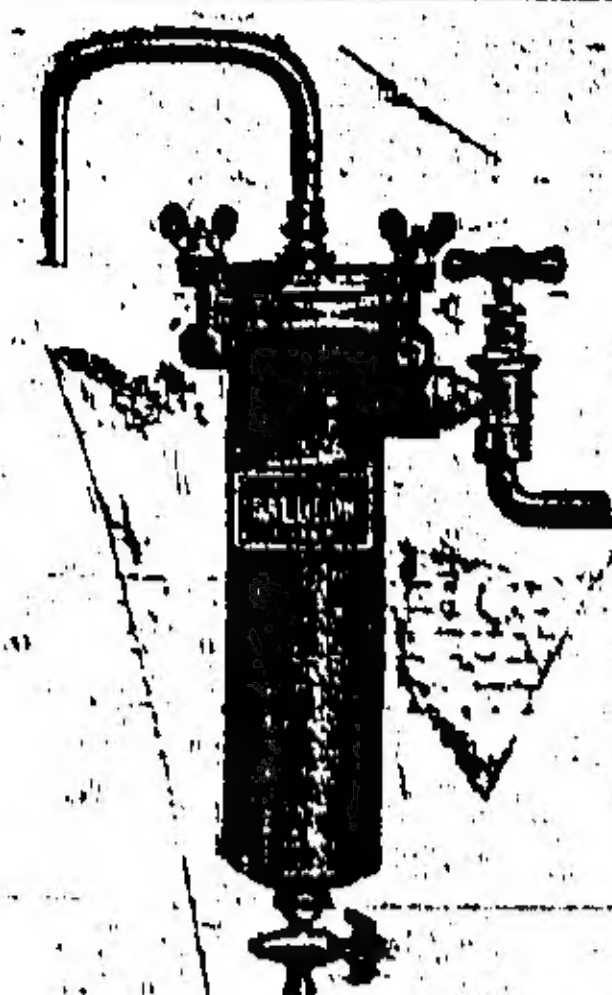
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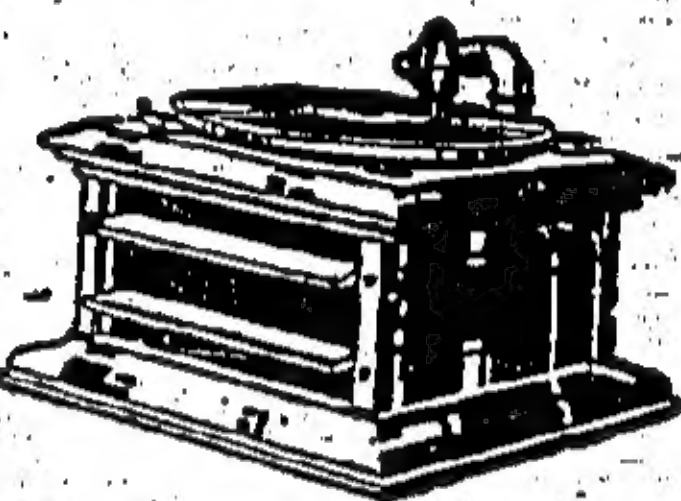
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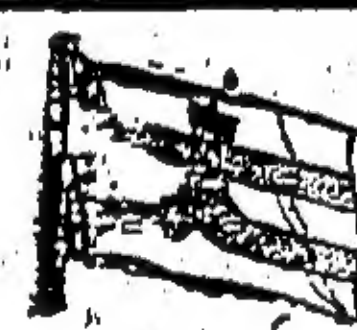
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KENKON MARU	Saturday, 12th April.
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SWATOW & BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	April 7, at 10 a.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & HOLO	SHANSHI	April 8, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SINCHANG	April 8, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SUTUNG	April 10, at Noon	

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	FRIDAY, April 4, at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, April 4, at 3 p.m.	
KOBE	SUIGANG	TUESDAY, April 8, Daylight	
SEANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, April 8, Daylight	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, April 8, at Noon	
YUENSANG	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, April 11, at 3 p.m.	

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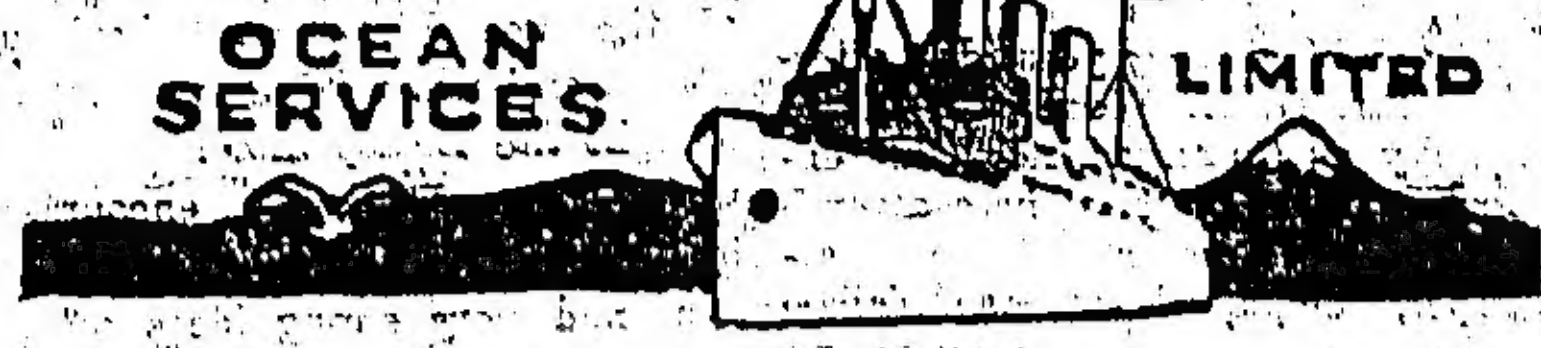
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Monteagle	10th June.	4th July.
Empress of Russia	26th June.	14th July.
Empress of Japan	9th July.	30th July.
Empress of Asia	24th July.	11th Aug.
Monteagle	15th Aug.	8th Sept.

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A SHAW LETTER.

(Continued from page 2)

If the proposal were to take all our "alien enemies" and shoot them—("Hear, hear," from all the noisy nobodies)—there would be some sort of sense in it, for "stone dead hath no fellow." If they are really dangerous, why not make an end of them now that our vanquished foe can no longer retaliate? But to send them back to Germany, with all their friendly feeling towards us turned to bitterness and hate, or to keep them here eating their heads off and their hearts out in overcrowded camps about which there will presently be a pro-German scandal, and which obviously cannot be kept going for ever, and this, too, at a moment when the birth-throes of the League of Nations make it enormously important that we should set the world an example of consideration for vanquished enemies is, to say the least, excessively stupid. At Versailles the great ceremony of burying the hat of the drawing the attention of the entire world. But there are two ways of burying the hat. One is to bury it in the skull of the prostrate enemy alien. The other is to establish that peace for which nine hundred thousand of our young men went to their graves like boys. It is not time that we should begin to enjoy the peace they died for. Or is peace to be nothing but the residue of spite and unreason of war without its braver, its heroic, its patriotic, its chivalrous, and the dangers that give reality to these noble words? Are the very spoils to be the up-follies instead of to the victor?

Final—to end on a note of hard fact—let us not forget that the League of Nations has now to settle the very thorny question of general human rights of entry, of travel, of settlement, and of work for all men in all lands. The war raised these questions in a new form, first in Belgium and then in Greece. They were already burning questions in California, Australia, and South Africa. We are ourselves, both as exporters of capital and born travelers, explorers, and adventurers, the chief penetrators (both peaceful and warlike) of the world. If the old formula, "He is a stranger; leave him a brick at him" be adopted as international law by the League of Nations, more British heads will be broken than German ones. It is our business to see that we give no countenance to it. The sooner every "alien" who can pay his way here is set free to pay it, and the more of our people who are now wasting their time in nurse-tending him in one way or another get free to do productive work the better.—Yours, etc., G. BERNARD SHAW.

THE CRIMES INQUIRY.

Sir Gordon Hewart (H.M. Attorney-General) made a brief statement to the press with reference to the British view of the punishment of enemy offenders.

The British view, he said, undoubtedly is that these offenders, however highly placed, must be made to suffer suitable punishment without any avoidable delay.

Who precisely are the offenders, what offences will be charged against them, and by what process punishment will be imposed are questions which require the most careful consideration. Nor is it convenient to discuss these questions, as many of the questions of the Peace Conference may be discussed, in public. The Commission on Offences and Punishments is really engaged in a task of criminal investigation, and for that task secrecy is not less important than despatch.

Three sub-committees have already been appointed, one to collect and examine the facts and the other two to consider questions of law. The foundation of the whole matter must, of course, be evidence, and in this department, as well as upon the questions of law, the Commission will derive much assistance from the careful and continuous labours of the Committee in London which was appointed last November by the law officers of the Crown under the chairmanship of Sir John Macdonell. It is not expedient, for the reasons already indicated, to refer in detail to those labours or, at present, to publish their results. But it is right to say that a great mass of most valuable material has already been brought together and sifted, and this work is being continued without pause.

My hope is that one or other of the law officers of the Crown will always be present with Mr. Massey at the sittings of the Commission in Paris. It is not easy for both law officers to be absent from London at the same time, but when I cannot be here my alter ego will be the Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock.

INCOME TAX INQUIRY.

The Government have decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the incidence of the income tax. The inquiry will include also an examination into the effect of the double income tax on Colonial incomes.

REPINA

NEWS FROM HOME.

RECONSTRUCTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, January 28.

It is curious to note how little general interest there is in the proceedings of the Peace Conference. The official idling on the news by a large extent, correspondents are driven to commenting their reports with descriptions of the joyous times the army of officials and typists are having, with Paris hotels set aside for their use, dress allowances for the girl secretaries, and evening dinners and dances given. Apparently they are making preparations to spend the Spring and Summer there. So far at least, much more interested in things nearer to our shores—such as the dearth of houses, the reluctance of women munition workers to undertake domestic duties, the constantly simmering labor trouble, and the preparations for trade and industry. Of them all, the shortage of houses and flats is the most immediately pressing, and in fact it has a big bearing on the labour unrest, for men back from the front think it unfair that they should have had to break up their homes and then to go back to find nowhere to go, the houses except at exorbitant prices. Of course there has been no building for years and now are thousands of houses short. But the fact is also that the Government have not done anything to relax building restrictions or to set free building in order to stimulate a revival of building. To show what a different situation it was to that before the war, the number for a 1900 house then would have cost about £10, whereas it would cost £300 now.

FAR EASTERN NOTINGS.

At the time of writing the Pacific possessions of Germany and her former colonies in China are being much discussed in connection with the Peace Conference. There is really no change of the former German colonies again falling into the hands of the British. That is a matter that the Chinese in authority ought well to take heart and then there would be less vigilance about the ousting of the Huns from China. "Q," the diarist of the *Evening News* in today's issue says: "In view of our future relations with Japan and possible complications in the Far East, the Intelligence Department of the War Office decided that a knowledge of Japanese should be part of the training of a certain number of officers in the Staff College. Over a dozen of them are therefore at the present time acquiring a knowledge of one of the most difficult languages in the world at the University of London, under the care of the Professor of Oriental History there."

The Professor is a very young man—in the early twenties—but his experiences in the Far East would make a fascinating reading. He was educated in Japan, and can read, speak and write the language as easily as he can English. He knew *Meiji* in his last years, and noted that with all his knowledge of Japan and his intimate relations with the people there he could never acquire any real knowledge of the language. The Professor gave me a useful illustration of the difference between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese are highly intellectual, but they cannot adapt themselves to the ordinary, but the six of them may be in any way clever, but they will work together like one man, and the result will be remarkable. Take six Chinese, every one of whom will be more intellectual than the Japanese, none of them, however, will be more practical than the Japanese, and the Chinese will work together at some practical problem and the Chinese are they will accomplish nothing. One extraordinary thing about the Chinese is that they are the only nation who ever formed their aristocracy purely on well-attested intellectual capacity and not on birth and the right of might. And yet it has not been more efficient than any other."

In the German-Chinese question is not settled by the time this reaches you, I append a note by the diarist of the *Evening Standard*:—"So far the Peace Congress has devoted little attention to Far Eastern affairs, but, according to reliable information which reaches me from Paris, the Chinese delegates are raising questions which are likely to cause some difficulty. Two Chinese delegates have been admitted to the Peace Conference. These are being advised by a committee of six eminent Chinese now assembled in Paris."

The foremost demands of the Chinese delegation are the evacuation of Kiao-Chow, by the Japanese and the revocation of the famous 21 articles forced upon China by the Tokyo Government in 1915. In short, China will insist that the principle of self-determination shall be applied in the East as it is being applied in Europe. These demands, for obvious reasons, are likely to cause considerable disagreements."

LAWYERS FUSION.

The question of whether solicitors and barristers should continue to

operate their separate functions or should become fused so as to admit solicitors to appear in the High Courts to plead for their clients, similar to the American system, is again before the Law Society. The Bar Council declared against fusion quite recently, but within the next few days resolutions for women to be trained and admitted to the legal profession and for the fusion of the two branches will again be before the Society. I am assured that nothing will come of it this time, though I am of opinion that women will be admitted before very long and will practice, as in Paris.

Many solicitors are of opinion that the only excuse for the change would be to make law cheaper, but this they contend would not be the result, and they are mostly of the opinion that the solicitor can best and his client in an advisory capacity, leaving the pleading in Court to the barristers. The proposal for a change comes from the younger members of the profession and they are steadily gaining in strength.

WAR MARRIAGES.

Hundreds of war marriages, carried through on sudden, sentimental impulse, have "turned out badly." The number of cases in the courts of couples seeking release is appalling. Incompatibility of temperament is, of course, the cause in some cases when the parties now "can't bear the sight of each other," but the number of divorce cases in war marriages is also staggering, and the vast majority show that in the absence of the husband at the front the young wife has responded to the amorous phrases of some other man in line.

THE CABINET.

It cannot be said that the Cabinet has raised any enthusiasm in the country. The appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was much criticised at the time and today the whole of the City is grinding its teeth because of his issue of new Bonds bearing five per cent. interest. This they say will keep money dear and will hamper trade and undo all the fine progress that set in with the signing of the Armistice. They do not hesitate to describe the issue as a blunder of the first magnitude, to point out that the Bank rate will not now fall, that loans will be dear, and that 4 per cent. would have been ample for a peace time issue. Very likely the proposal will be withdrawn ere this reaches you, in view of the unanimity of the criticism.

The Cabinet is criticised for not meeting the housing shortage, for misunderstanding and bungling the settlement scheme for soldiers on the land so that the benefit will chiefly go to a land-profit-seeking squandering, and for their handling of the Irish question. All the "powder" is there in Ireland for a great "bust up," and it is doubtful whether this Government is quite strong enough to handle it.

How the election was worked has been candidly described by Sir George Younger, the Scottish brewer who leads the Conservative organisation that now dominates the House of Commons. The Prime Minister, he said, had no organisation, and naturally he had not many candidates ready and could only, therefore, contest a certain number of seats. "He kept all the seats he could contest, and as he (Sir George Younger) occupied the position of chairman of the Unionist party he was asked to furnish a certain number of candidates, and naturally he recommended Unionists and not Radicals. He did not require to be a Machiavelli to do that."

Quite so, but the transaction which at the time was supposed to be removing politics from its customary atmosphere of corruption explains why so much old rubbish is included in the present Parliament, not to mention the fairly numerous members whose business and other proceedings have for long been the subject of criticism.

CRICKET.

Cricket has reached a curious position. The reforms suggested by the Advisory Committee have not yet been confirmed by the Committee of M.C. until the latter are assured that the former will not reconsider their own resolution. Therefore, as matters stand, first-class cricket is exactly where it was before the war, in spite of the efforts of the Lancashire Committee and all the enthusiasm. It does not say much for the sporting spirit of the bums. Public opinion is all in favour of evening up the game and making big matches more popular.

THE CONSULAR LIST.

It is reported that a new series of regulations for the conduct of the consular service has been drafted and will be published in the near future. It was intended that the document should be completed and included in this year's "Foreign Office List," but as it had to be approved by the responsible Minister it had to be held back until after the General election and the reconstruction of the Administration. I understand that the new regulations will give the consular officials much greater liberty of action than they have hitherto enjoyed. At the same time I hear that business men are by no means satisfied with the staff made in ap-

NOTICES.



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printing the new overseas trade commission, for they allege that the Treasury is starving the scheme, the business are not therefore available, and there is departmental overlapping and jealousy. The fact probably is, in this as in other matters, that there are far too many bureaucrats eager to work to their jobs, even now that the war is over.

Among "business men" there is a report that wealthy industrial leaders are considering a plan to establish a great central emporium of British Industries. "In New York," writes a correspondent on this scheme, "the great Rush Terminal, with huge business buildings and docks is well known. In a forty-story building, showrooms are let to all the manufacturing firms, who have their goods on exhibition for wholesale men to inspect. In this way the middle-men are eliminated. In London it is proposed to purchase a good site in the West End and erect a building wherein British manufacturers shall show their products. It is estimated that the initial stages of the scheme will cost three millions sterling, and the scheme is so far advanced that the promoters have acquired an option on a large site for building, and have commenced architect's plans."

The criticism levelled against the scheme is that, unlike America, British manufacturers and retailers will not buy from public exhibitions, since they prefer to send travellers round the City warehouses in the hope of finding a good bargain that has escaped observation. As a matter of fact, in practice it is found that little really misses the eyes of successive travellers, but the idea is so deep-rooted in our commerce that the central emporium will probably be looked at askance.

Another suggestion that has been made publicly is that a shipping "cruiser" should be set apart for a commercial trip round the Empire, carrying salesmen and their samples. This has not got beyond the suggestion stage, but another scheme—that of manufacturers dealing direct with retailers instead of through merchants—has already begun, a large hosiery concern having initiated the movement. There is indeed need for economy in the hosiery trade, for we are warned that from next month hosiery, underwear, and gloves will be dearer.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has admitted that trade and industry are not quite in as satisfactory a state on the change-over from war to peace as might be wished, and he hinted that considerable war-time restriction on imports of manufactured goods might

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco March 24 and is due to arrive at this Port April 23.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 2nd April and is due at Kobe on or about the 3rd April.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Key West* left Yokohama for Moji on the 1st April and is due at Moji on or about the 3rd April.
The P. & O. S. N. Co's *Imaninka* left Singapore for this Port on the 27th instant and is due here on the 4th April at about noon.

MESSRS. FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO'S.

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POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Ume, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Fribourg, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Rastah have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, April 4.
Straits—Per INNAMINCA.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, April 4.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per KAMO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Jaya and Penang via Batavia—Per TITANOR, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per AGAPENOR. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Saigon—Per PUEUMPHEN, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 5.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per NANKING. Registration 5.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per ALVARADO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Canada—Per PROTISLAUS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Amoy—Per TAIKANG, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 6.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KALJO MARU, 9 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, April 7.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHOW, 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per ORIENTES, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 8.
Philippine Islands—Per SHANSI, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per ELEPHOR. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

On Monday, April 7, at 6 p.m. the Parcel Mail will be closed.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per PERSIA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via Liverpool—Per AGAPENOR, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 10.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per BOSHI MARU, 8 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Tientsin—Per BUICHOW, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUYIANG, 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Canada, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Canada—Per AHABIA MARU. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, April 11.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG-CHOW, 9 a.m.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.
The fame of Chien's Cough Syrup is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"SWING YOUR PARTNERS"

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MATINEE

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"A SOUL ENSLAVED"

An Emotional Drama, featuring CLED MARISSON.

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SATURDAY 5th. See the final episodes of

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WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

TO-MORROW

(FRIDAY) April 4th.

Telephone 407

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 31, 1919.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

APRIL 3.
KAGA MARU, N.Y.E., from London and Straits.

APRIL 4.
PAK LING, B. & S., from Manila.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from Nagasaki and San Francisco.

APRIL 5.
SOSHU MARU, O.S.K., from Amoy.
PAUL LEGAT, M.M., from Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

APRIL 6.
MITSUKI MARU, O.S.K., from Moji.
DAIKOKU MARU, O.S.K., from Haiphong.

APRIL 7.
ELEPHOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.
TENSIN MARU, N.Y.E., from Japan.

APRIL 8.
KOBISO MARU, O.S.K., from Japan.
MANILA MARU, O.S.K., from Tacoma and Manila.

APRIL 9.
ORESTES, B. & S., from Nanking.
ANDRELEON, M.M., from Shanghai.

APRIL 10.
AGAPENOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.
DUNERA, P. & O., from Shanghai.

APRIL 11.
HIMALAYA MARU, O.S.K., from Yokohama.

APRIL 12.
CHINA, China Mail, from San Francisco.

APRIL 13.
IYO MARU, N.Y.E., from Yokohama.

APRIL 14.
TYNDAREUS, B. & S., from Singapore.

APRIL 15.
CYCLOPS, B. & S., from Seattle.

APRIL 16.
STENTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.

APRIL 17.
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., from Shanghai.

APRIL 18.
NIKKO MARU, N.Y.E., from Nagasaki.

APRIL 19.
MENTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.

APRIL 20.
NELLORE, P. & O., from Japan.

APRIL 21.
SUWA MARU, N.Y.E., from Shanghai.

APRIL 22.
ATSUTA MARU, N.Y.E., from Shanghai.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

APRIL 4.

TITANOR, J.C.J.L., for Java.
KUMSANG, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for Straits and Calcutta.

APRIL 5.
ANTILIOCHUS, B. & S., for Liverpool.
PAK LING, B. & S., for Shanghai.

APRIL 6.
KAMO MARU, N.Y.E., for Straits and London.
NANKING, China Mail, for Japan and San Francisco.

APRIL 7.
KALJO MARU, O.S.K., for Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy.
PAUL LEGAT, M.M., for Shanghai.

APRIL 8.
MITSUKI MARU, (cargo only) O.S.K., for Straits and Bombay.

APRIL 9.
ANTILIOCHUS, B. & S., for London.

APRIL 10.
VAN WAERWILCK, J.C.J.L., for Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

APRIL 11.
ORESTES, B. & S., for London.

APRIL 12.
ANDRELEON, M.M., for Marseilles via Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore etc.

APRIL 13.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

APRIL 14.
KOBISO MARU, O.S.K., for Manila and Australia.

APRIL 15.
SOSHU MARU, O.S.K., for Amoy and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.

APRIL 16.
ARABIA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma.

APRIL 17.
DAIKOKU MARU, O.S.K., for Haiphong and Hongkong.

APRIL 18.
LYOON, B. & S., for Shanghai.

APRIL 19.
MANILA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria, B.C. and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan.

APRIL 20.
HIMALAYA MARU, O.S.K., for Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, via Straits, Durban and Cape Town.

APRIL 21.
IYO MARU, N.Y.E., for Straits, Marseilles and Liverpool.

APRIL 22.
STENTOR, B. & S., for Shanghai and Japan.

APRIL 23.
NIKKO MARU, N.Y.E., for Philippines, Samoa and Australia.

APRIL 24.
LAOMEDUR, B. & S., for London.

APRIL 25.
CHINA, China Mail, for Japan and San Francisco.

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